





# Appeal Army Scouts Back Up Emergency Drive

The Appeal is receiving many messages and sub backing up the One-Month Emergency Drive. We are printing extracts from a few of them to show the splendid spirit that actuates our most loyal and active workers.

"Enclosed is \$5 to put five subscribers on for the American Appeal for a year. I have heard your call to double your circulation and have sent in a double-header as a result—\$5 on March 22, 1927, and \$5 today. I have paid for these myself. This makes 27 names I have placed on the Appeal subscription list out of my own pocket. These subscribers are all non-Socialists so far as I know. I told you on December 15, 1926 that after January 1, 1927 I would try to do more for the Appeal and I am trying to keep my word. Send me a Debs' photo for this!

order. I will try to send you another order and get another photo before they are withdrawn as prizes."—J. J. Duhamel, Medford, Oregon.

This kind of work and loyalty to the Cause is what is making the Socialist movement in America. We should think it would shame the inactive Socialists into doing something.

"Enclosed is a dollar for a sub. This is my answer to your Appeal for one sub from every reader. Hoping you get 20,000 more by May 1, I am your comrade, E. E. Boutell, Woodbridge, N. J.

"Enclosed is my dollar to boost the Appeal circulation. But I think it is late to stop the lusting of Mexico and also the working class of the United States by the capitalist interests with the president we now have in the chair."—Herbert Warring, Milwaukee.

"I am enclosing \$2 for my renewal

and a sub. You say, 'Do your duty, and perhaps you will think I am not doing mine when you see this \$2. The war left us living on a small farm. We are both over 70 and have but very little surplus. I am sending the Appeal to a man who will not be afraid of it and who will read it.'—Ellen D. McGow, Oxford, Wis. We assure these comrades that they have done their duty to the Cause nobly.

"Here is a dollar to help keep the American Appeal alive. If every comrade would do his bit it would not be difficult to put the paper on a good footing. I for one would miss the paper, for to me it is the foremost paper to give us the truth in all things."—John Carlson, Irwin, Pa.

"Enclosed is \$3 for subs and renewal. I wish you success for the drive."—M. Rosenthal, Chicago, Ill.

"Long live the Appeal," says Mrs. S. M. Lyons, South Bay, Fla., as she first brings back at us two subs on an Emergency Drive subscription

blank. Among the Army Scouts who hit right back at us with Emergency Subscription blanks clipped from the Appeal were: W. S. Vanderburgh, Honolulu, T. H.; F. H. Peterson, Mesa, Ariz.; Andrew Janis, Chicago; T. Eigenbrod, Pittsburgh; J. R. Ziegler, Pollockville, Alta, Canada; Ralph W. Gilman, Baldwin City, Kans.; John Bristol, Chicago.

## Debs' Photograph Withdrawn Saturday

Get that \$5 worth of subs or sub cards THIS WEEK and earn the Debs' photo. This is the last week Debs' photograph—the last he had taken—will be offered as a mark of honor for service to the Cause.

Every reader of the Appeal who wants this priceless memento, earned in this way, has time to get it before it is withdrawn, April 23, 1927.

Among the Party officials and prominent Socialists helping the drive during the week were Lena Morrow Lewis, San Francisco; Lilith M. Ellis, San Francisco; Branch 2, R. Kallinsky, Secretary, Branch 2, Patterson, N. J.; Darlington Morris, State Secretary, Pa.; Jos. W. Sharts, National Executive Committee; William A. Toole, organizer and speaker, Baltimore; Herman G. Tucker, Super-

visor of 5th District, Milwaukee; Morris Hillquit, National Executive Committee, John J. Thobe, Covington, Ky.

"Here is \$5—my answer to your appeal for help. Sorry I can't do more right now, but later on hope to be able to do more. I am enclosing a sub to add more to the Appeal list. This subscriber is leaning our way and I want to see that he comes over to Socialism."—J. J. Denninger, Le Mars, Iowa.

A. T. Klingebiel, Richmond, Ind., send \$7 for subs. Edward Roth, Scottsdale, Pa., orders \$1 worth.

Here is a good propagandist: "I am mailing four 6 month subs. They will make good ones. I debunk them first."—J. C. Yancey, Fort Worth, Texas.

Thomas F. Lester, Philadelphia, is out of debt, but bustles three yearly subs and sends them in, although he is not able to take the Appeal and is very anxious to do so. We just naturally put Comrades of that kind on our subscription list. We can't do without them.

Hilling School, Moose Lake, Minn., and William H. Mitt, Los Angeles, send in long. "Say, those samples are continually falling on fruitful ground."

"Send me two sub cards. Will try to use them before the 15th of this month. The American Appeal is something grand. Every Socialist should be proud of it and do his part in making it a success."—T. J. Fitzgerald, Kirksville, Mo.

"I have not been getting my paper for the last three weeks. I would like to have it, because I always like to read the real news and facts about the world."—Albert S. Horne, Greenville, Pa.

The bundle orders have begun to roll in for the May Day number of the Appeal. Here are some of them: John Judnick, Waukegan, Ill.; John Edwards, Waukegan, Mass.; Finnish Socialist Local, (Chicago) Mass.; Robert Tassavainen, Secretary, 209; Julius Hirvonen, Secretary, Local Ashburnham, Mass., 50.

"I am enclosing \$2 for my renewal

"Enclosed is \$3 for subs and renewal. I wish you success for the drive."—M. Rosenthal, Chicago, Ill.

"Long live the Appeal," says Mrs. S. M. Lyons, South Bay, Fla., as she first brings back at us two subs on an Emergency Drive subscription

## Socialist Party News

### New England District

**Debs Memorial Radio Banquet**  
The local committee for the drive for a radio broadcasting station as a fitting memorial for Eugene V. Debs will hold a banquet at the American House in Boston, May 6th. The price per plate is \$2.00. If you do not get an invitation, please send your reservation to the State Office, 21 Essex Street, Boston, any time. And if you belong to an organization try to take a collection there for the radio.

C. H. Hamlin's "War Myths in American History" is a mine of excellent anti-war material. It is especially useful now that we are being urged to hate the Chinese and Mexicans. Price from office, 50c. The Socialist Party has joined the Boston Peace Council as one of its co-operating organizations.

The Massachusetts State Convention will be held April 24, at 21 Essex Street, at 10:30 A. M. Members at large are invited to attend and participate, and all branches must send in their delegates at once.

The vote on the referendum on our stand on liquor is coming in slowly and reveals considerable difference of opinion.

Comrade Lewis' includes speaking dates as follows: Sunday, April 17, 11:30 A. M. at 446 Warren St. for the Workmen's Sick & Death Benefit Fund Branch 230 on "Industrial Democracy" and on the same afternoon for the Norwood Branch of the same organization on "Immortality of Capitalism"; April 19th at Holliston, Mass., a debate with F. O. R. Gordon on Socialism before the Men's Community Forum; April 21st at Tufts College, Economics Club on American Imperialism.

He also held successful meetings for the Workmen's Circle in Pawtucket R. I., Brockton and Salem.

### Yipsels

Comrades Rabinowitz & Ginsburg, the District Organizer and Secretary, celebrated their taking office by organizing the Quincey Circle. The new circle officers are Axel Nielson, athletic director; Nigra Johnson, recording secretary; and Elsa Roklund, membership secretary. The circle will hold an entertainment and dance on Thursday May 5th at 74 Arthur Street, Quincy, and will hold business and educational meetings every Tuesday.

### Illinois

#### Cook County

An elaborate program for the May Day celebration has been planned by the Arrangements Committee. The local Yipsel circle will present a play-let, Mandolin orchestra will render some musical numbers, singing of international songs by the audience, and May Day addresses by Comrades Andrew Lafin and George R. Kirkpatrick will make up the afternoon celebration. Admission will be fifty cents. Every subscriber of the AMERICA APPEAL will receive one complimentary ticket. Remember the place: Schoenhofen Hall, Milwaukee and Ashland, Sunday May 1st at 2:30 P. M.

### New York

The next meeting of the State Executive Committee has been tentatively set for April 24th. State Secretary Merrill has made a proposition to furnish each member at large from 10 to 100 copies of Berger's speech on "Mexico, Kellogg and the Red Spook," provided each member agrees to mail out the

### Notice to Members

In voting on the National Referendum to amend the liquor plank of the National Platform—if you vote YES, you vote to strike this plank out; if you vote NO, you vote to retain it.

William H. Henry, National Executive Secretary.

### Young People's Department

Valued Office  
YOUNG PEOPLE'S ALC. LEADER  
15 Townsend St., Pittsburgh, Mass.  
Laroe J. Parker, Nat. Director.

### Chicago Yipsel News

On Friday evening, April 15th, there will be a meeting of the Young People's Socialist League in Douglas Park Auditorium, Keokuk and Ogden Avenues. The speaker of the evening will be Geo. R. Kirkpatrick and his subject, "Some Delusions and Confusions Concerning Nature." This promises to be a most interesting lecture, and we urge all members and their friends to attend.

The First Annual Banquet, under the auspices of the Yipsels, will be held on Saturday night, April 23rd at Gair's Restaurant, Roosevelt Blvd. at Keokuk Avenue at 6:30 P. M. The price per plate is \$1.00, and reservations may be made at Y. P. S. L. Headquarters, in care of the Cook County Office, telephone Haymarket 2010. Further details and the nature of the program will be announced in the next issue of the American Appeal. We hope everyone will show their appreciation of the good work the young folks are doing by keeping this date open and helping to make the banquet a real success.

### Kentucky

John J. Thobe, State Secretary of Kentucky, comes in for a supply of dues stamps and subscriptions to the American Appeal, and informs us that he expects to reorganize Covington and Newport in the right near future. Comrade Thobe is always on the job and we expect good results from his efforts.

### Rocky Mountain District

Comrade O. A. Kennedy, Secretary of the Rocky Mountain District, has been sending letters to Party members, and also to those who are delinquent in paying dues, and in their subscriptions to the American Appeal, and is getting results. Kennedy is always doing good work.

### Missouri

#### St. Louis

We again urge all readers of the American Appeal and their friends, in fact all Socialists and those who want to become Party members, to attend the big re-organization meeting to be held on Saturday evening, April 16th, at 8 o'clock, at Labor Hall, 940 Chouteau Avenue, State Secretary Wm. L. Garver, and National Secretary, Wm. H. Henry, as well as local officials of the Party will be present. It is expected that a big attendance will be on hand.

### Maryland

#### Baltimore Socialists

Name Taylor for Mayor

Clarence H. Taylor, was nominated for mayor by the Socialist Party at a convention Saturday. Others nominated were Dr. S. M. Neistadt, for city council president, and Richard Schneider, for comptroller. A platform was adopted promising home rule, municipal ownership of all public utilities, initiative and referendum, recall, election of school commissioners, market products to be sold at cost.

### Answer to Last Week's Quizzer

(Last week's quizzer asked 22 test questions for Yipsels to answer. Here are the answers.)

1. May 1913 at a meeting of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party.
2. J. Rogers.
3. Five.
4. They are: J. Rogers, W. Kruse, O. Carlson, A. Weisbord, and A. J. Parker.
5. Abraham Lincoln.
6. From 15 to 39 years inclusive.
7. Eastern States Conference, held in New York City.
8. Eugene V. Debs.
9. Proletus Steinmetz.
10. Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
11. Oskari Tokoi, in Finland, 1918.
12. Albert Weisbord.
13. "Free Youth."
14. Upton Sinclair.
15. George Bernard Shaw.
16. Dec. 30, 31, 1922, and Jan. 1, 1923 at Pittsburgh, Mass.
17. Yes. "The Milwaukee Leader."
18. George Fields.
19. "The Communist Manifesto."
20. "The New York Herald."
21. Charlie Chaplin.
22. James Whitcomb Riley.

## Sacco and Vanzetti Sentenced to Death

(Cont. from page 1)

Justice—that Sacco and Vanzetti face electrocution, not because they committed murder, but because they are anarchists and irreconcilable foes of the capitalist class—that they were deliberately framed in one of the most atrociously unfair and one-sided trials in history.

This view is held by millions who have no sympathy with the anarchist movement. Untold numbers of conservative trade unionists, constructive Socialists, liberals with the most advanced ideas of democracy, eminent lawyers and jurists, writers and statesmen throughout the world, THESE CONSTRUCTIVE ELEMENTS BELIEVE THAT IF ANARCHISTS CAN BE KILLED FOR THEIR BELIEFS, OR FOR THEIR OPPOSITION TO THE EXISTING SOCIAL ORDER, OR THE PRESENT RULING CLASS, ALL WHO PROTEST AGAINST THE EXISTING SYSTEM WILL BE KILLED. THESE CONSTRUCTIVE METHODS OF CHANGE TO A BETTER SOCIAL ORDER MAY BE ELECTROCUTED FOR THEIR VIEWS.

IF WE PERMIT THE JUDICIAL

### Notice to Members

In voting on the National Referendum to amend the liquor plank of the National Platform—if you vote YES, you vote to strike this plank out; if you vote NO, you vote to retain it.

William H. Henry, National Executive Secretary.

### Young People's Department

Valued Office  
YOUNG PEOPLE'S ALC. LEADER  
15 Townsend St., Pittsburgh, Mass.  
Laroe J. Parker, Nat. Director.

### Chicago Yipsel News

On Friday evening, April 15th, there will be a meeting of the Young People's Socialist League in Douglas Park Auditorium, Keokuk and Ogden Avenues. The speaker of the evening will be Geo. R. Kirkpatrick and his subject, "Some Delusions and Confusions Concerning Nature." This promises to be a most interesting lecture, and we urge all members and their friends to attend.

The First Annual Banquet, under the auspices of the Yipsels, will be held on Saturday night, April 23rd at Gair's Restaurant, Roosevelt Blvd. at Keokuk Avenue at 6:30 P. M. The price per plate is \$1.00, and reservations may be made at Y. P. S. L. Headquarters, in care of the Cook County Office, telephone Haymarket 2010. Further details and the nature of the program will be announced in the next issue of the American Appeal. We hope everyone will show their appreciation of the good work the young folks are doing by keeping this date open and helping to make the banquet a real success.

### Kentucky

John J. Thobe, State Secretary of Kentucky, comes in for a supply of dues stamps and subscriptions to the American Appeal, and informs us that he expects to reorganize Covington and Newport in the right near future. Comrade Thobe is always on the job and we expect good results from his efforts.

### Rocky Mountain District

Comrade O. A. Kennedy, Secretary of the Rocky Mountain District, has been sending letters to Party members, and also to those who are delinquent in paying dues, and in their subscriptions to the American Appeal, and is getting results. Kennedy is always doing good work.

### Missouri

#### St. Louis

We again urge all readers of the American Appeal and their friends, in fact all Socialists and those who want to become Party members, to attend the big re-organization meeting to be held on Saturday evening, April 16th, at 8 o'clock, at Labor Hall, 940 Chouteau Avenue, State Secretary Wm. L. Garver, and National Secretary, Wm. H. Henry, as well as local officials of the Party will be present. It is expected that a big attendance will be on hand.

### Maryland

#### Baltimore Socialists

Name Taylor for Mayor

Clarence H. Taylor, was nominated for mayor by the Socialist Party at a convention Saturday. Others nominated were Dr. S. M. Neistadt, for city council president, and Richard Schneider, for comptroller. A platform was adopted promising home rule, municipal ownership of all public utilities, initiative and referendum, recall, election of school commissioners, market products to be sold at cost.

### Fund Report

Contributions to the American Appeal Promotion and Sustaining Fund showed a most encouraging rise during the week. Whereas the total gifts the previous week were \$22.79, they jumped during the week to \$41.00.

Previously reported: \$2419.74  
Total gifts since January 1 \$2496.74

### Contributions

Hans Backhard, Gloucester City, N. J. \$50  
F. J. Outmar, New York City \$10.00  
Herbert A. Narring, Milwaukee, Wis. \$1.00  
F. J. Rappold, Erie, Pa. \$1.00  
W. H. B. \$1.00  
M. S. Vanderburgh, Honolulu, T. H. \$1.00  
A. Levin, Los Angeles, Calif. \$1.00  
Ludwig M. (Chicago) \$2.00  
Rose Brady, Coney Island, N. Y. \$1.00  
John Carlson, Irwin, Pa. \$1.00  
Henry J. Hufnagel, Irwin, Pa. \$1.00  
Mrs. Estelle Sedgwick, Chicago \$2.00  
Dr. Geo. Welby Van Pelt, Palm Beach, Fla. \$1.00  
Henry E. Westerlund, Coeur d'Alene, Ida. \$1.00  
H. E. Nelson, Mountain View, Calif. \$1.00  
\$28.00

### United States

NEW YORK—Plans for a one hour strike for the liberation of Sacco and Vanzetti are being taken by some of the larger labor unions in New York.

The strike movement is being organized by the editors of *Il Nuovo Mondo*, an influential Italian labor daily, whose ownership is vested largely in the needle trades unions, with some building trades locals and others participating.

A date for the walkout will be set at a conference to be held Thursday, April 14, the Federated Press was informed at the offices of the newspaper. Raymond Fazio, labor editor of the paper and secretary of the conference, gave out a list of the unions that have already promised to participate.

### World Rises in Protest

The sentencing of Sacco and Vanzetti to the electric chair has shocked the sense of humanity in every country in the world. From every European and South American country, protest against the threatened execution of Sacco and Vanzetti is being sent. Among these protesting are the names of eminent men and women.

Twenty-one members of the British Labor Party and Parliamentary group have called as follows:

Wheatley, Wilkinson, Lansbury, Buchanan, Bromley, Buckett, Wallhead, Maxton, Grenfell, Campbell, Stephen, Thorne, Hugh, Dalton, Griffiths, Hayes, Stanton, Gibson, Smith, Hall and Brown.

### Parisian Frenchmen Protest

PARIS—Albert Einstein, Henri Barbusse and Romain Rolland, have sent this cable to President Coolidge:

"The defense committee for the victims of Fascism and the white terror protest against the threatened execution of Sacco and Vanzetti and demand their liberation."

### Argentina Aflame

BUENOS AIRES.—The Sacco-Vanzetti protest strike, called yesterday by port workers, bakers, and taxicab chauffeurs, was intensified today with the announcement of the passing of the death sentences on the two men, at Duham, Mass. Emergency crews, however, took the place of the port workers and operations in the port were normal.

The newspapers here gave much space to the Sacco-Vanzetti case. Labor organs denounced the sentences. La Critica, the foremost evening newspaper here, said the United States did not desire to listen "to the voice of all workers of the world."

### Germany and Switzerland

BOSTON—Governor Alvan T. Fuller is the recipient of a telegram from the Rote Hilfe Deutschlands, a workers' organization of Germany, requesting that he pardon Sacco and Vanzetti.

### On Pledges

Morris Hillquit, New York City \$25.00  
Joseph W. Sharts, Dayton, Ohio \$10.00  
E. E. Hilliard, New Castle, Pa. \$5.00  
H. O. Fuhrberg, Seattle, Wash. \$1.00

\$41.00  
Total on Funds \$279.00  
Previously reported: \$2419.74  
Total gifts since January 1 \$2496.74

### Army Report

With the last stretch in the Appeal One-Month Emergency Circulation Drive before the Army, it is showing increasing speed. The week just past showed an increase of almost 400 over the previous week. Weekly returns from the Army are now almost twice what they were at the low mark just before the Drive began. EVERYBODY PULL TOGETHER FOR THE HOME STRETCH. MAKE THIS DRIVE A SUCCESS AND YOU WILL START TO BIGGEST THINGS.

Here is the record for the week ending April 9, 1927:

Cards \$47.50  
Bundles \$47.50  
Subscriptions \$159.25  
Promotion and Sustaining Fund \$7.00  
Total \$361.25

### Prize Winners

You have only a few days left in this report race. You can win the prize of the privilege of getting the last photo Debs had taken of himself as a mark of honor and memento for the Cause of Socialism. We hope every friend of Debs who wants one of these mementos will get under the line in his order by April 19. Here is the record for the week ending April 9, 1927:

A. T. Klingebiel, Richmond, Ind. \$1.00  
F. J. Outmar, New York City \$10.00  
F. J. Rappold, Erie, Pa. \$1.00  
W. S. Lydick, Riverside, Calif. \$1.00  
H. G. Tucker, Milwaukee, Wis. \$1.00  
J. E. Kibben, Warren, Ohio \$1.00  
Dr. I. Specter, St. Louis, Mo. \$1.00  
Wm. H. Even, Rocky River, Ohio \$1.00  
Nigel W. Litch, Washington, Ohio \$1.00  
E. E. Hilliard, New Castle, Pa. \$1.00  
Lorenz Kancic, McDonald, Pa. \$1.00  
L. P. Tebbe, Loveland, Colo. \$1.00  
W. R. Snow, Chicago, Ill. (10) \$50.00  
T. H. Bentley, San Francisco, Calif. \$1.00

### Two Fine Debs Pictures Order Now

We have two fine pictures of Eugene V. Debs that our comrades and many others who were friends of Debs want. The prices are made unusually low, so that all the friends of Debs may secure one for their homes, their offices, or for the organization of which you are a member. \$1.00 each. Order from National Headquarters, Socialist Party, 2653 Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

### Volks-Stimme

German Socialist Weekly

Subscription Rate, \$2.00 Per Year Write Today for a Sample Copy

VOLKS-STIMME  
107 No. 6th St. PHILADELPHIA, PA.

### The Labor World

Oldest continuous weekly Socialist paper in the U. S.

Room 208 Grant Bldg. San Francisco

Cameroon H. King, Editor Lena Morrow Lewis, Mgr. Ed. \$1 per year.

### THE NEW LEADER

A SOCIALIST WEEKLY 10 Pages Each Week

Indispensable to anyone who is active in the Socialist or Labor Movement here and abroad

JAMES ONEAL, Editor  
With features by Raymond Fazio, Wm. L. Garver, Samuel A. DeWitt, etc.

\$1.00 FOR SIX MONTHS Send today for a sample copy

### THE NEW LEADER

100 East 10th Street New York City

### Vorwaerts

GERMAN SOCIALIST WEEKLY

The only one in the Middle West

Editor, HEINRICH BARTEL

15 30 per year \$1.25 for six months Published at 130 Chestnut St., Milwaukee, Wis.

## This Is What You Have Been Looking For

- "AMERICAN COMMUNISM," by James Oneal, a standard authority on this question that you cannot afford to be without \$1.50
- "WHAT'S SO AND WHAT ISN'T," by John M. Work, a real text book on Socialism—answers all the questions on the subject that are put to you day by day. Revised edition \$1.50
- "LETTERS TO LUDWIG," These letters were printed serially in THE AMERICAN APPEAL, and won much favorable comment \$1.50
- "THE STRUGGLE FOR EXISTENCE," by Walter Thomas Mills, a standard work and now much in demand \$2.00
- "HISTORY OF IMPERIALISM," by Irvin St. John Tucker, of particular interest at this time; regular price \$2.25, special now \$1.50

Total \$6.65  
Singly, or the 5 in one order for \$5.00

Order From

National Office, Socialist Party,  
2653 WASHINGTON BLVD., CHICAGO



## NEWS AND VIEWS

Desperate War-Baiting by  
the Powers Imperils World

Two war acts of a startling nature by the world's five leading imperialist powers against Russia and China brought the world perilously near the precipice of war this week. Only the sensible and praiseworthy decision of the Soviet government to ignore an act that if committed against any imperialist power would have precipitated a clash of arms a week saved the world from a conflagration.

The study of the forcible overthrow of the revolutionary government of South China under conditions that would have caused a capitalist nation to ally its persecutors again saved the world. In both cases the workers of powerful nations placed in a very trying position, refused to fight for the things that ordinarily cause imperialist wars and have thus set an example for the future.

Bearing every mark of a deliberate conspiracy by the leading imperialist governments to bait and trap Russia into a declaration of war against Northern China, the workers of the world, of destroying the soviet power, Chang Tsao-lin, war lord of North China and tool of imperialism, with the full assent and connivance of the powers through the Dutch minister, dean of the diplomatic corps, descended upon the Russian embassy, violating a precedent established by the imperialist powers, arresting many Russian and Chinese, seizing large quantities of documents and destroying property.

Following swiftly on the heels of this event, the Russian troops in the former czarist territory stationed around the Russian consulate in Shanghai virtually holding the members of the consulate prisoners. This happened in the international settlement, a territory owned jointly by the imperialist powers. It could not have happened without the connivance and complicity of the powers. This was an act of war against Russia.

Directly following these obvious attempts to draw Russia into an unequal war, came the highly provocative and insolent demands of the five leading powers in the Canton government growing out of the Nanking affair. Despite the fact that Chinese investigators and an American investigator, whose report is printed on page one, assert that the killing of foreigners occurred before the Cantonese army entered Nanking, the powers demand punishment of the murderers, abject apologies in writing, cash reparations and a humble promise that such acts will not be committed again. The revolutionary government of China must do these things or suffer the consequences.

This is a war ultimatum that leaves the Chinese government no alternative but to accept the powers' version of the incident, belie its own

version, debase itself, or be attacked. This war move of the imperialists comes on top of a series of provocations particularly by the British which the Chinese have embodied in a counter-demand for the Cession of the Cantons. The British have been cutting planes pass continually over Chinese territory, that the British raided the Great China university on Chinese territory clubbing and dispersing students and destroying property; that the British have been cutting Chinese wires in the war zone and have established their outposts outside of the international settlement in Chinese territory.

Backed by Coolidge and Kellogg the British policy of highly repressive action against the Chinese revolution has revealed. Great Britain, the United States, France, Italy and Japan present a front more menacing to the cause of the workers, social progress and true democracy than any other since the World War. United opposition imperialism and war by the workers of the various countries is the supreme need of the hour.

Rise and Fall of  
the Ford Stores

After making a success of his system of organized mass distribution that startled the merchants of Detroit into an excited mass protest, Ford has bowed to their indignant demonstrations and has agreed to bar the public from his store in the future.

The whole affair has brought out strikingly the absurdities and insincerities of the present system and has opened up possibilities of something far better to thousands of persons. Taking a leaf from his great system of mass production of automobiles, Ford established ten years ago a store for the benefit of his employees. The real reason for the Ford store was to keep down the cost of living to his employees in order to avoid raising their wages. The same method of mass activity and economy on a tremendous scale that made the Ford manufacturing enterprise the greatest example of mass production in the United States, in ten years built up the largest retail grocery and provision store in the world. The sales rose to \$12,000,000 per year after he threw this store open to the public. Goods were handled in great quantities but at wholesale prices in the most economical manner possible, in which the customer did most of the work. Profits, says Ford, were held down to \$400,000 a year, or about 3 per cent.

The merchants of Michigan became thoroughly alarmed. With their wasteful, competitive methods and small scale stores they could not compete with this new system of mass dis-

tribution. But they were not good sports. They were not true to their professions about "free competition and let the best system win." When they could not compete with the Fordized system of distribution they resorted to warfare, brute force, to perpetuate their poorer and more wasteful system. The Michigan Retail Grocers' association served an ultimatum on Ford that if he did not quit selling to the public, they would institute a general boycott against all of his products.

Ford met with them and agreed to their demand. In other words these big and little capitalists got together and agreed to perpetuate an inferior and more wasteful and expensive system of distribution for which the consumer will have to pay to the last farthing in order to keep themselves in jobs.

Ford's attitude and the attitude of the Michigan merchants is characteristic of the present system. Under the present system the private owners consider only their own interests. They go continually to the utmost lengths to perpetuate a system of criminal waste and artificial poverty in order to maintain their own incomes and power. This class of big plunderers and little pilferers alone stand between the people and a great system of mass production and mass distribution that would produce abundant wealth for all. Some day we will have sense enough to shake them off from our backs.

Behind American  
Imperialism  
(Editorial, Chicago Tribune)

American loans to foreign governments and foreign enterprises in the first three months of this year have greatly exceeded the loans made in the same period last year according to department of commerce statistics. In the first quarter of 1926 we sent \$29,000,000 abroad and thus far this year we have sent \$37,000,000.

We are exporting capital because it brings a larger return when invested abroad than it would if invested in this country. Our government pays 4 per cent interest on its borrowings. Some stable foreign governments pay 7 or better. Investments in private enterprises abroad pay, generally speaking, a larger return than if the money were put into American enterprises. Foreign securities are attractive specially to small investors whose scale of living is directly dependent upon the rate of return on their investments.

Inevitably the increasing of our stake in foreign lands will modify our foreign policy. Our government, whose first duty is to protect the property of its citizens, cannot allow their property to be confiscated. The time must come when our government, as a matter of national policy, will protect the investments of American abroad, just as Great Britain protects the foreign investments of its citizens. So-called liberals who protest against this tendency, already clearly foreshadowed, are baying at the moon.

The majority opinion of the Supreme Court held that while the union itself was undoubtedly legal, and the end it sought to attain was legal, the means adopted to secure the desired end was illegal. A number of earlier decisions of the court were cited.

The majority opinion, written by Mr. Justice Sutherland, held that whatever the strikers' motives, they had "deliberately adopted a course of conduct which directly tended to threaten to curtail the natural flow in interstate commerce of a large proportion of building limestone, to the probable disadvantage of the public."

Brandeis and Holmes Dissent  
Mr. Justice Brandeis, in his dissenting opinion, denied the similarity of the cases cited to the stone cutters' case. He pointed out that the latter had not been charged with boycotting, picketing, trespass, breach of contract, violence, intimidation, fraud, or violence.

"On the contrary," declared Mr. Justice Brandeis, "they expressed their willingness to cut and finish anywhere any stone quarried by any of the plaintiffs except such stone as had been partially cut by men working in opposition to the association."

Creates Involuntary Servitude  
"A large part of the plaintiffs' product consisting of stone cutters' and sawed work, was not affected by the order of the union officials. The individual stone cutter was thus clearly innocent of wrongdoing unless it was illegal for him to agree with his fellow craftsmen to refrain from working on the 'scab' cut stone because it was an article of interstate commerce."

"If, on the undisputed facts in this case," asserted Justice Brandeis, "refusal to work can be enjoined, Congress created, by the Sherman law and the Clayton act, an instrument of imposing restraints on labor which reminds us of involuntary servitude."

Sherman Law Upholds Trusts  
The Justice recalled the courts' decision in the United States Steel corporation case, permitting "capitalists to combine in a single corporation 50 per cent of the steel industry of the United States, dominating the trade through its vast resources," and the decision in the United States Shoe Machinery company case, permitting the combination of "practically the whole shoe machinery industry of the country, giving it a position of dominance over shoe manufacturers in America."

"It would, indeed, be strange," concluded Justice Brandeis, "if Congress had by the same act willed to deny to members of small craft or workmen the right to cooperate in simply refraining from work when that course was the only means of self-protection against a combination of militant and powerful employers. I cannot believe that Congress did so."

## Big Corporations

## Rolling in Wealth

NEW YORK.—"The big corporations are getting richer and richer and shareholders of most of them are getting a big share of the prosperity they are enjoying," says the Wall Street Journal.

The 1926 report of five corporations show a total of \$720,181,159 cash and marketable securities at the end of last year, compared with \$629,415,830 at the close of the preceding year, a gain of \$91,065,329, or 15 per cent.

The corporations are United States Steel, General Electric, General Motors, American Telephone and Telegraph and Allied Chemical.

At the close of 1922 these five corporations reported \$161,180,111 cash and marketable securities, that the gain since then has been \$256,300,714, or 51 per cent.

"What applies to the above five companies in the matter of increased cash holdings, applies to scores of others," says the Wall Street Journal.

Mexican Workers  
Nip Revolt Plot

(Cont. from Page 1)  
across the Mexican war front has convinced me that the so-called Catholic method of arriving at a cooperative system of industry, revolutionists developed no leader and failed to make a close corporation of the revolution.

"From the start government secret service men kept in close touch with every aspect of the revolution and sat in on numerous revolutionary meetings. No arrests were made until the revolt burst forth and even then the police waited until the revolutionary leaders could be caught in the act of plotting a revolt. The revolution was anticipated and troops were held in readiness to suppress it."

"Events moved swiftly. Prominent revolutionary leaders were arrested, court-martialed and shot. Troops moved along all the railways of the troubled areas and all points of contact. The revolutionists were pinned to the hills, as they had intended."

Rulers Afraid to Fight  
"The church leaders, landowners, rich merchants, and capitalists of the old conservative families and the aristocracy, who were interested vitally in a revolution, stood back and watched the moving of events, contributing, as always, sparingly to the funds for the revolt. The brunt of the task was left to the Indians and peasants, who believed that discontent and artificially inspired revolt would necessarily result in a successful revolution. Meanwhile the minister of war was moving swiftly along the whole war front."

Further investigation showed that all attempts to corrupt Calles' splendid fighting army had failed. The loyalty of this army purged of reactionary officers and drawn from the workers and peasants has made the boasted counter-revolution impossible.

A Real Workers' Army  
Carmyn quotes "a prominent army general" as saying in explanation of this:

"The army has remained solidly with the government for the first time in Mexican history because it is the best organization Mexico has had since the days of Spanish rule, the general agreement of the last seven years of revolutionary tradition behind it. This prevents it from going into the hands of revolutionists. Gen. Obregon's army of more than 100,000 is not comparable with President Calles' army of 60,000 in discipline, army tradition and faithfulness to the reconstruction program of the government."

The Dr. La Huerta revolt in the spring of 1924 carried with it a reactionary element forming 50 per cent of the army. While the revolutionists were fighting Obregon, a reactionary military aggregation out of the pro-government elements. When the revolt ended the army contained more than 100,000 men. This President Calles reduced to 50,000, retaining only the most competent and weeding out the rest. The army is now composed of higher officers. The soldiers are educated in army schools and are inspired by army traditions and military faithfulness."

Why haven't the revolutionists, as in the past, tried to overthrow the army officers? I inquired.  
"They would like to sweep away everything the army stands for," the officer said. "To do so they have worked in secret. In the revolutionary party are people who can find a way to overthrow the army. The Calles' army, who have nothing to gain from the ultra-conservative revolution."

Workers Stand Solidly  
In his own manner this correspondent explains further how the dominance of the workers in the towns and cities has made the counter-revolution impossible. He says:

"As I passed through the various states I found state governments, city and town administrations and political organizations of a multiplicity of complexions behind President Calles. They form the new ruling class which has grown up since the overthrow of Porfirio Diaz in the spring of 1911."

"Guadalajara, like every other town throughout Mexico, is practically without innumerable signs, each representing some organization that has sprung out of the seventeen years of revolution and reconstruction. Here one finds labor organizations of various stripes and colors. They quarrel among themselves, but are solidly behind the government when it is threatened by the ultra-conservative revolt. Socialists, communists, agrarians, social uplifters, and red and yellow labor organizations denounce the other, but they help to come together in defense of the government in the face of the common danger."

## APPEAL'S FEATURE DEPARTMENT

Harry W. Laidler, Editor

## Post War Socialist Thought

Nature of the  
Socialist StateIn Six Articles  
Article I

(The following interesting and highly instructive series of articles on the development of Socialist thought since the World War are from Dr. Laidler's new book on Post War Socialist Thought, which will be issued about May 1. Don't miss these articles if you want to keep abreast of Socialist thought. They will have a high propaganda value in teaching the new Appeal reader just what Socialism is.)

—M. E. K.

## Dr. Harry W. Laidler

Since the World War, aside from discussing the socialist versus the communist method of arriving at a cooperative system of industry, socialists have been giving much attention to the nature of the socialist state toward which the international labor movement is directing its forces.

Webb's Picture of a Socialist  
Society

One of the most thorough of the attempts made to picture a cooperative commonwealth, in the light of recent developments, is found in Sidney and Beatrice Webb's A Constitution of the Socialist Commonwealth of Great Britain (1920). This volume was written in response to a request of the International Socialist Bureau that the constituent socialist organizations submit to the International Congress a suggested constitution for a nation desirous of organizing its life upon socialist principles.

Fundamental to socialism, according to the Webbs, is democracy, which has for its object not merely the negative one of preventing individuals or classes from exercising power in the desire of the few people at large, but also, "the positive one of obtaining for all the people in the fullest degree practicable, that development of personality and that enlargement of faculty and desire dependent on the assumption of responsibility and the exercise of will."

"People," declare the Webbs, "have sometimes forgotten the spiritual value of democracy. The very necessity for obtaining that consciousness of consent involves the substitution of persuasion for force; implies, therefore, that those who are superior

in will-power or intelligence consent to forego the use of this force to compel other men to obey them and seek to convince the average sensual man so that he too may exercise his intellect and his will. The very consciousness of being engaged in cooperative enterprise, determined on and by the common good, is a stronger stimulus to self-activity, imperfect though it may be, than the prospect of slavery. Hence there is, in all the armory of sociology, no so effective instrument of popular education, no such potent means of motion of some new inventions and thought and feeling in the whole mass of citizens, as popular government."

The problem to be solved is how to remodel the social institutions that have come into existence in such a way as to evoke, in all men and women, the latent powers of initiative, the whole population and not merely the exceptionally gifted or the exceptionally energetic, to the utmost possible exercise of their faculties; and at the same time to provide, through the whole of society, and not alone in exceptionally altruistic or exceptionally enlightened individuals, the greatest attainable development of public spirit."

Social and Political Parliaments  
Politically, Great Britain under a socialist regime, should have a two chamber legislature, body, in overall maintenance, not as at present representing the lords and the commons, but one chamber, the political parliament, in charge of the national defense, foreign affairs, the policing of the country, etc., and the other, the social parliament, which would be in charge of the economic, social, health, education, transport and communication, the organization of scientific research, the encouragement of art, literature, music and the drama, and control over finances. This Parliament would, in the nature of things, not direct the state enterprises, but would appoint numerous committees whose duty it would be to supervise various industries and to see that the general policies of these industries conformed with the public welfare.

## Geographical Representation

The Webbs believe that both parliaments should be elected, not according to occupations, but according to geographical areas. "As it is the interests of the community as a whole that the social parliament is to safeguard, and not those of particular occupations or particular classes of consumers—and what has to be weighed in each case are the claims of the future against the immediate demands of the present—this Assembly, like the political parliament, must be elected by the citizens as such, whether old or young, male or female, active or supernumerary, home-keeping wives or vocational workers."

## Extent of Social Ownership

In providing a scheme for the ad-

ministration of industries under socialism, the Webbs again draw attention to the fact that all industry will not be uniform. While most of the industries will be socialized, there will be a number of "unsocialized" businesses, "such as the whole range of individual production in horticulture, peasant agriculture and artistic handicrafts; the purely personal vocations of the poet and artist; the production of many minor industries and services that may be most conveniently conducted on an individual basis; possibly the experimental production of some new inventions and devices not to mention the cooperative organization of religious rites and observances."

And it must always be remembered that socialists accept, as one form of socialization, not only local government in all its forms, but also the free and voluntary association of groups of consumers for the production and distribution of those commodities and services for which they feel themselves to have an exceptional need, or for which they prefer this form.

## Should Compensation Be Paid?

Workers, technicians and consumers should of course all be adequately represented in the administration of the industry. The Webbs favor compensation for industries transformed into public property, such compensation to be raised largely by taxation imposed on those who have the ability to pay. Each owner, they say, should receive in compensation the fair market value of that which he is compulsorily dispossessed of. "Whether he is paid such a sum in cash, or in government securities at their own market value, or by an equivalent annuity for a term of years, or for life, is of no pecuniary importance. As the socialist commonwealth will certainly levy its revenue on the citizens in proportion to their relative 'ability to pay,' the burden of compensation for expropriation will fall, in effect, almost entirely on the property owners as a class. No expropriation without full compensation; no payment of annuities, or of the interest and sinking fund thereby incurred, otherwise than from the taxes on property ownership."

Ramsay MacDonald's Industrial  
Chamber

We have also referred before to J. Ramsay MacDonald's portrayal of his ideal Socialist state, in Socialism, Critical and Constructive, (1924). MacDonald urges the retention of geographical representation in the lower house of parliament. He sees no need of a second chamber similar to the House of Lords. He, however, tentatively suggests, in addition to the lower house, "an industrial chamber of limited authority which will act in the capacity of adviser and administrator in the industrial activities of the community."

Supreme Court Bans  
Boycott By Labor

(Cont. from Page 1)

held that the refusal of members of a union to handle or work on material made by nonunion labor is an illegal restraint of interstate trade and a violation of the Sherman anti-trust law.

The decision came in the case of twenty-three Indiana stone quarrying companies asking for an injunction against the Journeymen Stone Cutters' association of North America which had instructed its members not to handle the product of the appellant companies. The lower courts had denied the injunction, but in today's

decision the Supreme court reversed the finding. Justice Stone and Sanford concurred with the majority in separate opinions and Justice Brandeis and Holmes dissented.

## Reverses Lower Court

In the original proceeding it was charged that the unions, in an attempt to bring about a "closed shop" in the industry, ordered its members, including 5,000 stone cutters, curb setters and cutters, and others working on cut stone, throughout the United States, to refuse to handle stone quarried, in whole or in part, by nonunion labor. Evidence was offered to show that pressure had been exerted upon contractors, builders and the members of other unions to further the scheme.

Is America Still in  
The Dark Ages?

Incredible corruption connected with the failure of the Indiana senate to impeach Circuit Judge Dearth of Muncie throws a startling light on the widespread Ku Klux Klan movement, the appalling ignorance of democracy among the American people, the far-reaching spirit of bigotry, lawlessness and violence, and the incredible corruption of politicians and public officials.

What has happened in Indiana has happened more or less, or can happen in the many states where this monstrous mob movement gained power or influence.

Judge Clarence W. Dearth of Muncie has been found not guilty on the articles of impeachment by the Indiana senate. Conviction required a two-thirds vote. On all but two of the articles a majority of the senators voted guilty. It is conceded that the Indiana Klan was one of the factors which saved the judge.

The Republican organization in the state was another. Judge Dearth had no answer, among other charges, for a method of picking juries in his court which packed them with drags. He got the jurors he wanted by appointing as jury commissioner a man who was in his Methodist Sunday school class, but who was admittedly not qualified legally for the office. There was also in the proceedings the record of Dearth's fight with a newspaper in which the judge went to extremes of coercion.

Indiana has been one of the American states distinguishing itself by organized terrorism of opinion and conduct under the inspiration of masked gangsters. The Klan had a criminal, Stephenson, for a leader, and he is now in the penitentiary. The drags had a leader, Shumaker, who tried to intimidate the Supreme court and he is now trying to keep himself from punishment for contempt.

The Klan is a creation of primitives with elements of voodooism, attractive to through leadership and to the institution of primitive, superstition, masked violence, secretive imbecilities, and terrorism in the name of high principles.

And so it came about that American citizens in Indiana were judged by their religion, condemned because of their race, illegally punished because of their opinions, hounded because of their personal conduct, and a state of terror was substituted for a state of law. Intolerance took the place of Indiana amiability and good nature. Suspicion, timidity, and violence came into neighborhoods which had been getting along without distrust or mean exhibitions of character. In some localities a person had to consider that if he avowed his religion it might ruin him.

The Ku Klux Klan movement in Indiana and a score of other states shows that the understanding and the spirit of democracy have broken down among a dangerously large section of the American people. It has broken down because it has no material basis. It is the product of a despotic rule of a small class of powerful private owners. We have tried to live the sham of political democracy and industrial autocracy until the majority of the people have lost all comprehension of democracy.

WE CANNOT CONTINUE ON THE PRESENT BASIS. WE MUST GO FORWARD TO INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY, OR BACKWARD TO POLITICAL AUTOCRACY.

## Labor And Prohibition

## Editor's Note

In the American Appeal of February 12, we ran a symposium on Prohibition. John Haynes Holmes wrote briefly for the Prohibition Amendment. Dr. Irving Fisher, of Yale, and Dr. J. H. Fisher, of the Hoan of Milwaukee, and Judge Jacob Baskin of New York City, and following this symposium the editor of the Social Feature Department, received a further contribution on this subject from Prof. Irving Fisher, of Yale, formerly president of the American Economic Association, and one of the most prominent statisticians, health and prohibition advocates in this country. His article is worthy of being read by all who are interested in the pros and cons of prohibition from competent observers.

—H. W. L.

By Irving Fisher  
(Professor of Economics  
Yale University)

Practically the only argument advanced against prohibition is that elusive argument of "personal liberty." On the other side we have arguments of welfare based on hard facts.

If, in this short article, we dismiss the question of "personal liberty" with the mere suggestion that the brewers are organized to demand much more than their due share of this liberty for themselves at the expense, economically, of labor and families and children, we can better direct our attention to the consideration of hard facts.

## "Real" Wages Advanced

I have pointed out in my book Prohibition at its Worst, (page 161) that the "real" wages of labor per hour, after making all due allowance for changes in the purchasing power of the dollar, increased 36 per cent between July, 1914, and January 1925; also that most of this sudden improvement came immediately after prohibition. Between 1922 and 1919, inclusive, "real" wages remained almost stationary. The fluctuations never exceeded 4 per cent above or below the average level for those twenty-eight years (excepting only once, in 1917, when it was nearly 7 per cent above). Likewise, beginning with 1920, at a higher level, real wages have remained almost as uniform. This new level is 23 per cent above the old level.

Was it merely by coincidence that prohibition and higher wages came together? With the coming of prohibition wages rose suddenly from their old level, which had been kept without much change for a quarter of a century, to a new level where it

now is 28 per cent higher than the old level.

## Advance in Retail Purchasing

It was partly this rise in real wages that ushered in a new era of installment buying. We note that of the \$27,000,000,000 spent in retail sales during 1925, as recorded by the Department of Commerce, about \$5,000,000,000 represent the actual total spent in installment buying. Of this \$5,000,000,000 for the year, the cash-down payments amounted to about from 10 per cent to 40 per cent of the amounts of the sales. Prohibition has done very much to reinforce the confidence of retailers in the future purchasing and consuming power of the buyer in future months, and possibly years, of labor's remaining sober and productive.

In fact, installment purchases indicate labor's own confidence in its own ability to meet its obligations in the future. The temptation to spend hard earned wages in week-end liquor and then use the rest of the week in sobering up and earning new funds, is largely a thing of the past.

Installment business, or home-building, conducted on the installment plan, could scarcely be carried out without the assurance of labor's remaining sober and productive.

## Effect on Efficiency

Even a small amount of liquor will affect a workman's efficiency. Experiments show that the equivalent of two to four glasses of beer a day will decrease the efficiency of work done by type-setters to the extent of 8 per cent and increase the time required for heavy mountain marches, for example 22 per cent, and impair the accuracy of rifle shooting under severe army tests, to the extent of 30 per cent.

Two or three glasses of 4 per cent beer, or half a pint of 10 per cent wine, were found to impair the perception and attention needed by look-out men, soldiers, engineers, automobile drivers, mechanics, and others in military and civil life.

After giving 80 grams of alcohol per day, equivalent to 8 glasses of beer, to an individual for 12 successive days, the working capacity of that individual's mind was lessened by from 25 to 40 per cent.

The influence of alcohol on typewriting efficiency and simpler related tasks was tested by Dr. Walter R. Miles of the Carnegie Institution of Washington. All of the typists taking part in the experiment were asked to give their impressions concerning their own work. It is well known that a person's impressions, when he is under the influence of alcohol, are not to be trusted. Typical samples of their replies are as follows: "I think I worked faster as a result of

the medicine." "I think it (the alcoholic drink) helped me to make speed as usual. It helped me to get down to business."

A study of the actual results of their work did not bear out their feelings. The experimenter, Dr. Miles, found that without exception all of the measurements which have been used in these experiments with alcohol on typewriting and simpler related processes show a positive effect of the alcohol, and in each case this is interpreted to be in the direction of depression or decreased efficiency.

A solution of 11 to 22 per cent (and containing 21 to 42 grams) of alcohol, averaging the first two hours after ingestion, decreased the accuracy in typewriting per second 2.6 per cent; increased the errors 39.3 per cent, and increased the illegibility 55 per cent.

Repetition of the alcoholic dose was found to make the above influence more prominent. This, the author believes, suggests that the alcohol effect usually found in the laboratory is probably not so large as exists outside the laboratory.

These facts are very important for labor, if labor wants to hold down its wages. It is now understood by labor as well as employers and recently well stated by William Green that wages, especially real wages, are dependent on productivity.

In the long run we all get more food, shoes, clothes, shelter, amusements and so on if we produce more of these things. Henry Ford has raised wages because his methods have increased the productivity of labor. In consequence not only is he richer but millions of workmen are less poor. I am not thinking only of workers in the Ford factories. Every workman who buys a Ford or rides in one is benefited. His real wages are increased because his money will buy more. By such increased productivity workmen benefit both as wage earners and as wage spenders. And part—not all, by any means, but part—of the increased productivity is due to prohibition.

In the long run we all get more food, shoes, clothes, shelter, amusements and so on if we produce more of these things. Henry Ford has raised wages because his methods have increased the productivity of labor. In consequence not only is he richer but millions of workmen are less poor. I am not thinking only of workers in the Ford factories. Every workman who buys a Ford or rides in one is benefited. His real wages are increased because his money will buy more. By such increased productivity workmen benefit both as wage earners and as wage spenders. And part—not all, by any means, but part—of the increased productivity is due to prohibition.

Return of Beer Harmful to Labor  
The return of beer would be a bad thing for labor. It would slow down his productivity, lower his wages and reduce his buying power.

Of course the clamor for a Light Wine and Beer Act is really a means the return of beer rather than wine. The laboring man must not be beguiled by silly talk and forget that of course we don't want the saloons back, but we want light wines and beer.

The return of "light wines" and beer or of beer alone means the return of the saloon. There must be a place to sell beer. Beer means pretzels and hot dogs, and brass railing and sawdust, and spittoons, and all the trappings of the saloon. I think I worked faster as a result of

(Cont. on Page 4)



# Criminal Waste and Mismanagement In Coal

## Factors Behind Present Attempted Wage Cut and Lockout

### Editor's Note

The pitiful waste of private operation of the soft coal mines of the country is vividly portrayed in a bulletin just published by the New York State Federation of Progressive Women. The bulletin first analyzes the present coal situation, the demands of the miners for a maintenance of their wages, hours and working conditions, and sets forth the claim of the miners of Illinois that the "day men" are only working 140 to 150 days a year, and make little more than \$1000 annually. We here reprint what it says on the question of waste.

—H. W. L.

There are now approximately 10,000 shipping mines in the soft coal fields. This does not include the small mines or "wagon" mines which serve their immediate localities.

### One Mine in Every Three Should be Closed

The industry has a capacity from 70 to 90 per cent in excess of the country's need. From 1890 to date the industry has at all times stood ready to produce more coal than the country could use. (Page 56—"The Case of Bituminous Coal" by Hamilton and Wright, Macmillan.) Most experts are agreed that one mine in every three should not have been opened. Miners are idle on the average, one third every year. It is estimated that every method of machine mining, 241,000

miners in place of the 660,000 now employed, could produce enough soft coal to meet the nation's present demands.

### Waste in Consumption

When the matter of the ruthless waste of men, and material affairs, every citizen, whether a direct consumer of soft coal or not is immediately concerned. The one hundred and fifty million tons of coal burned annually under the boilers of railroad locomotives are burned in a wasteful and antiquated manner. Coal that is burned in the old-fashioned beehive coke ovens which are still plentiful sends up in smoke valuable by-products (gas and ammonia) which could be used in one hundred and one ways. "Considering the value of the by-products of coal tar, this is the equivalent of burning the corner drug-store." Both mining and distribution are wasteful and antiquated. Under the present methods of mining, one-third of the coal is left in the ground in such shape that it can never be recovered. The cross-country haul of coal, that is, shipping it up and down the country, often over coalfields that are much nearer the consumer than the shipping mine is extremely wasteful.

### Reduction of Waste Under Federal Fuel Administration

During the war, The Federal Fuel Administration saved 160,000,000 car miles by zoning coal from the nearest mines to the nearest consumers. As it is, going to high freight rates it costs nearly as much to haul a ton

of coal from the mines in Southern Illinois to Chicago as it costs to produce the coal. It costs more to deliver a ton of coal from the car in Chicago to the bin of the consumer than it costs to mine the coal or to haul it from the mine to Chicago. If the facts were ascertained it might be found that it costs nearly as much to dump the ashes, cinders and clinkers from the basement of Chicago consumers as it costs to mine the coal originally and no one has ever figured the bills of most large American cities caused by the smoke nuisance.

### Valuable By-products Lost Forever

In their report made for the Smithsonian Institute, two engineers, Gilbert and Pogue, found that there are in every ton of bituminous coal, fifteen hundred pounds of smokeless fuel similar in many respects to anthracite, ten thousand cubic feet of gas, twenty-two pounds of ammonium sulphate, two and one-half gallons of benzol and nine gallons of tar. These by-products, which are lost from a ton of coal have a value of three times the present retail price of a ton. Under the present system of burning coal they are lost to us all forever.

### Waste in Human Life

The hazardous nature of coal mining kills some two thousand miners annually and injures between 50,000 and 150,000 a year. These hazards, together with the higher intelligence and skill of the union workers as compared with the non-union miners,

justify the present wages.

The miners insist that the average coal operator could effect more than enough saving through the elimination of waste in management, men and materials to maintain a decent American standard of wages. They point to the fact that bankruptcies have also occurred in the non-union fields and that costly mining disasters, due to the employment of unskilled and low priced labor in those fields, are tragically common. They maintain that miners, engaged in a most hazardous occupation, earn but little more than the lowest paid wage earners in other and safer industries. That while the day wage is high the earnings of union men, due to irregularity of employment, are not equal to \$2000 a year, which is much less than the budget drawn up by the Bureau of Labor Statistics to cover the minimum requirements of "health and decency" for American workers.

### Have the Operators a Solution?

The Operators are apparently agreed that the soft coal industry has suffered from old fashioned competition. They are keen for consolidation of small mines into a few large groups, well financed and in a position to close down non-profit producing mines, thus reducing the total production. Some of the more extreme of the operators are for destroying the union altogether and establishing in its place company unions under the control of the separate corporations. Others insist that it is an advantage to deal with a responsible organization of workers,

able to sign long term contracts but this is on condition that the whole industry is organized. They believe that the introduction of modern factory methods into the mine will succeed in eliminating surplus miners and restoring some sort of regularity of employment, together with a guarantee of a continuous supply of coal. Until these things are accomplished, however, they favor cutting wages.

### The Miners' Solution

At the last convention of the United Mine Workers of America, held in January, 1927, the union confirmed its long held policy of nationalization of the mine as the only solution to the present problem. Not much weight, however, need be attached to the public to this demand. President Lewis has frequently expressed his indifference, if not his hostility, to any nationalization agitation. It was mainly through his efforts that a report of the Nationalization Committee appointed by the miners to draw up a plan for the running of coal, was side-tracked. This report urged that the coal mines be taken over (with compensation) to the ownership of the government; that a Secretary of Mines be appointed and that the industry be run by representatives of the public, the miners union and technical men. At this same convention, it was announced that plans were being formulated for a formidable organization campaign through the non-union fields. Apparently, the miners' leaders believe that much of the present confusion

in the industry will disappear if all the miners are organized.

### The Public's Solution

In 1923, the United States Coal Commission appointed by President Harding, brought in a most voluminous report covering practically every phase of coal mining in this country. Few Americans have read that report, the making of which cost \$600,000 of the tax-payers' money. All the facts needed for those who would work out a solution for the coal industry are in that report, but they are in the main undigested, uncorrelated and difficult to dig out. From time to time, President Coolidge has urged that the Federal Government be given power to take control of coal distribution in case of a "national emergency," but Congress has made no progress with coal legislation. Bills proposed, and notably those proposed by representatives of New York State, have merely promised with the situation and made no attempt to come to grips with the economic supply of coal. We support on the part of progressive groups of the bill introduced by Senator Wheeler of Montana for the setting up of a United States Coal Corporation with jurisdiction over the industry. This applied only to the anthracite industry and set up a board of directors of miners and representatives from the anthracite consuming States. On the whole, however, the public has been left by its representatives to the mercy of profiteering operators on the one hand and implacable union officials on the other.

First, we should realize that the conditions in the coal industry are established for public rather than economic reasons. Antiquated methods of distribution and barbarous industrial relations in the non-union fields—all these combined with the many waste devices above make the coal industry the worst conducted of all our large enterprises. It is the tragedy of waste that everyone suffers from the inefficient by-standers and wasters as well.

We should do all in our power to break down the barriers which separate operators and miners have erected between the consuming public and this basic industry. We insist that coal is touched with a public interest as well as a longer matter for perennial industrial struggles between management and men. We should insist that the vast mass of facts at hand, experts work out a solution for the coal industry, a solution that will bring about a fair return on investment—and no more—like a healthy and decent living wage, the protection of his wages, collective bargaining. We should be guided by the current proposals against "nationalization" but should carefully examine into the merits of this proposal, together with the active merits of the United States Coal Corporation plan and the present system of unregulated competition.

## Industrial Worker Challenges Conservative Farmer Attitude

### Editor's Note

The following article was written by a worker in industry. It is entirely fair to the farmers? We would like to have some farmer reply to it.

—M. E. K.

### By C. O. Parsons

(Coele, Utah)

Since the war the American farmer, instead of sharing in the increase of the nation's wealth, has lost at least \$50,000,000,000 in deflated and depreciated property values and low produce prices.

At the time of the war the American workingman owned the same amount of wealth that he does today, namely, nothing. I am positive that taken as a whole the American workingman owns less than nothing but is in debt notwithstanding that his productivity has increased by leaps and bounds, thanks to his efficiency and inventive genius.

We have ever heard of a business man or a financier investing anything, unless it was a new lie or new excuse for profiteering. The complex machinery of industry today, invented by workingmen, requires the cooperation of vast armies of workers.

Contrary to the prevailing belief that a few financial parasites are responsible for the tremendous efficiency of cooperative production, the workingman's natural desire to improve on the prevailing methods of production is the compelling force behind the tendency toward more efficient cooperation of many workers in production. A financier or exploiter of inventions is merely a parasite who reaps where the workingman sows.

The American workingman is the cheapest laborer that ever existed. Today his productive capacity in many times the productivity of the worker ten centuries ago, yet today he possesses even less wealth than the worker of that distant date. Then the artisan-worker owned his own shop. He received then just enough to replenish worn out tissue and reproduce his kind. The compensation of the worker today is measured by the same standard.

A worker's economic condition must be measured by the value of his product and the proportion he retains for his own use. If he is now ten times as productive as he was a thousand years ago, then it follows that he is a thousand times cheaper, if there is no relative betterment of his standard of living. True, the worker today may live and eat a little better and enjoy a few more comforts of life, but that is not germane to the question, the fact remains that he now enjoys much less of the wealth he creates by hand and brain than he received then.

### Labor and Prohibition

(Cont. from Page 3)

return of beer means that all of the restaurants which now surround the factory and in which men now meet to eat and discuss things of everyday life, will be converted once more into drinking centers.

The saloon means "treating" where a man feels that he has to let his pals drink up his baby's shoes and his wife's overcoat. Is he enjoying that "personal liberty"? And is his wife or baby enjoying it? The saloon means more drunkenness. When a man is drunk he has not much real liberty to do anything.

The quickest and safest way for labor to reach a new standard of living and real liberty to enjoy life is through prohibition.

It is hard to see how, in the face of all of the facts, labor can wait to bring back forthright conditions merely because the rich man can afford to buy "good" liquor. If the rich man likes his ally "liberty" to poison himself, let him have it. Why should the poor man worry?

If any further evidence of the workingman's almost unbelievable cheapness to day were needed, the number of wealthy persons—millionaires and billionaires and vast herds of other non-producing parasites he creates and maintains, stand as uncontrovertible testimony of the fact.

He boasts that he is the highest paid worker in the world and believes that the high tariff wall protects him in his high financial altitude. He sneers at the Chinese Coolie, yet it would require 10,000 coolies transporting goods on their backs to compete with one American railroad crew. But the coolie owns his transportation medium—his back—and consequently has a closer ownership of his job, while the railroad crew operates at the pleasure of a master, who virtually owns the men because he owns the machinery with which they work; and ten coolies, let alone several thousand, could not live on what the average railroad crew gets. Wages have very little to do with this question, since 10 cents may go as far in China as several dollars in the United States.

But the farmer who since 1914 has lost at least fifty billion dollars, not counting his reasonable share in the increased wealth of the nation, should know that the wealth of his neighbor, the wage-worker is represented by a zero as it was in 1914, yet the farmer has been taught by the capitalist press to envy the wage-worker of his "high wages."

Whence has the farmers' more

## Harvester Trust Reaps Bigger Crop Than Farmers

Record profits fell to wealthy stockholders in the harvester trust as a result of its 1926 dipping into the skinny purses of farmers the world over, it appears from the annual report of the Intl. Harvester Co. The operating profit was \$28,558,967, leaving \$22,558,891 for the stockholders after deductions for interest, depreciation, reserves etc. This gave the common stockholders a return of \$18.12 a share.

The common stock has been largely built up by stock dividends. Since 1910 it increased from \$50,000,000 to \$99,876,772 by this process. If we take the 1910 figures as representing the money actually put into the business the 1926 profit means that the owners are getting at least 30 percent on their investment.

Intl. Harvester has an extraordinary profit record, showing a net return each year since 1912 without a break. In the last 4 years alone it has made an operating profit of \$105,176,552 and has after all deductions, including preferred dividends, a total of \$47,773,693 on an actual investment of not more than \$60,000,000.

The operating profits of Intl. Harvester and the net profits for stockholders year by year since 1912 were:

| Year | Operating Profit | Net Profit for Stockholders |
|------|------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1912 | \$22,558,967     | \$16,395,597                |
| 1913 | \$23,641,299     | \$15,079,778                |
| 1914 | \$19,536,053     | \$11,725,828                |
| 1915 | \$20,795,089     | \$12,296,577                |
| 1916 | \$25,603,821     | \$15,819,258                |
| 1917 | \$30,417,210     | \$12,658,871                |
| 1918 | \$11,648,857     | \$4,945,325                 |
| 1919 | \$25,786,128     | \$12,608,726                |
| 1920 | \$23,160,075     | \$16,465,353                |
| 1921 | \$11,281,367     | \$4,149,919                 |
| 1922 | \$11,417,484     | \$5,540,768                 |
| 1923 | \$18,237,837     | \$10,274,378                |
| 1924 | \$23,633,236     | \$15,037,395                |
| 1925 | \$24,536,067     | \$15,771,240                |
| 1926 | \$34,548,912     | \$22,558,891                |

Total, \$351,890,447 \$203,047,900 Intl. Harvester in 1926 sold the farmers well over \$200,000,000 of implements. It has more than 100 distributing houses in the United States, 17 in Canada, 63 in Europe, 30 in Asia, 20 in South America, 12 in Africa, 11 in Australia and New Zealand, 6 in Mexico and 5 in Central

than fifty billion dollars gone? Into the coffers of Wall Street and the banks, of course, and the farmer knows it; yet he is now hoisting his distress signal to the crew of the Wall Street pirate ship in Washington. And what is he asking for? He is not demanding that the government make the rubbers on Wall Street disgorge. Not on your life!

## Farmers Headed For Peasantry, Meredith Warns

Unless the American farmer is able to obtain a fair price for his produce America is headed toward peasantry in her farmer class, such as exists in Europe, E. T. Meredith, former secretary of agriculture, asserted yesterday in an address before 200 members of the United States Egg Growers at the Chicago Mercantile exchange.

Fundamental conditions of agriculture affect the entire country, he said. "For when prices are right profit is possible and the farmer cannot but manufacture in cut down and labor is the result," he said, and since labor out of work is not buying eggs poultry wholesalers assist themselves by stabilizing the industry.

## Missouri Senate Kills Child Labor Law by Ridicule

NEW YORK—A bill to prohibit child labor and afford protection to children was literally killed by ridicule heaped upon it by the capitalist lackeys in the Missouri state senate, says Wiley H. Swift, Acting Secretary, National Child Labor Committee.

When the bill came up for consideration the Senate various amendments, which virtually nullified the bill were humorously offered, and then adopted. "Smart" statements that a birth certificate was unnecessary because "the presence of the child was sufficient evidence of its birth" or that "its age might be determined by its teeth" appeared apparently to the sense of humor of the legislators, but the people of Missouri, before joining in the smile, should consider Missouri's rank in child labor legislation as revealed by the Missouri Women's Legislative Committee.

This piece of criminal buffoonery by the Missouri lackeys of capitalism has left the defenseless children of Missouri under the following conditions: Children under 14 may work in factories outside of school hours, Children over 10 may work in capacity two hours after 7 P. M. A child of 14 may receive a permit to work without meeting any educational requirement. A child of 14 may receive a permit to work without showing any documentary proof of age. A child of 14 may receive a permit to work without a statement

from the prospective employer showing promise of employment and the exact nature of the work to be done. A child of 14 applying for work may be passed by any "reputable physician," whereas, in 27 states this examination must be made by a specially licensed physician.

## British-American Entente in China Admitted in London

LONDON—Do the American people appreciate that their government is "up to its neck" in the Chinese situation and that it is rapidly getting into a position where it will be almost impossible to back out? If the American people do not see that it is because the State Department and the newspapers are not frankly placing the facts before them. Here in London it is taken for granted that the British Foreign Office has a complete understanding with the American State Department and the Chinese warships and marines will assist in enforcing the "drastic measures" which Great Britain contemplates taking against the Cantonese.

Just how drastic those measures will be will depend largely on Japan, and the Chinese policy of "watchful waiting," but all the influences of British diplomacy are being exerted to induce the little yellow men to come into the deal.

France continues to stay out and apparently has definitely decided not to take the case to the League of Nations.

As things stand now, Baldwin's Tory government is prepared to present certain "demands" to the Cantonese. If those demands are granted, foreign business interests will retain their grip on China. The Cantonese dream of a new China will be shattered, and foreign employers will continue to exploit cheap Chinese labor.

If the demands are refused, then the naval and military strength of Great Britain and the United States will be thrown against the Cantonese. Just what for the demonstration will take cannot be stated at this time.

## Pan-Pacific Labor Called to Canton to Anti-War Meet

CHICAGO—The Federated Press has received the following cable from Canton, China, inviting American labor organizations to send delegates to the Pan-Pacific Labor congress which opens under official Australian and Chinese labor auspices in Canton May 1. The cable reads:

"The Trades Union Congress of the Commonwealth of Australia has authorized the All-China Federation of Labor to call a Pan-Pacific Labor congress to meet at Canton May 1, 1927, under the joint official auspices of the two labor organizations. The trade union organizations of the United States are invited to send as many delegates as their resources permit.

"Invitations have also been sent to the labor bodies of Canada, Mexico, the South American countries on the Pacific, the Philippines, Japan, Korea, India, Indonesia and the European labor federations having connections with the far east through colonial or other affiliations including those of Great Britain, France, Holland and the Soviet Union.

"The questions that will be dealt with at the conference, the cable announces, include imperialism, threats of war in the Pacific countries, the international trade union movement, international regulations regarding wages and hours, immigration and labor relations between the labor movements of the Pacific countries.

## Workers' Share of Product Decreases on the Railroads

### By Leland Olds

That the enormous increase in railroad profits since 1920 has been achieved at the expense of wages is suggested by interstate commerce commission wage statistics for 1926. According to the commission the total amount paid to railroad workers in 1926 fell \$752,000,000 short of the 1920 figure while the total receipts of carriers for 1926 were \$270,128,589

above 1920. Railroad wages for 1926 totaled \$2,900,441,936 compared with \$2,900,107,391 in 1925 and \$3,742,486,936 in 1920. The reduction in the railroad wage bill compared with 1920 has been accomplished in part by reduction in the average wages paid and in part by reduction in number of workers employed. The total employees of class 1 carriers, excluding switching and terminal companies, have been

reduced from 2,022,832 in 1920 to 1,782,404 in 1926. The average wage including salaries executives has been reduced from \$1,820 in 1920 to \$1,554 in 1926.

The average wage of workers employed by the railroads on an hourly basis in 1926 was \$1.65. This compared with \$1,569 in 1925, \$1,544 in 1924, \$1,556 in 1923 and \$1,554 in 1922. The advance in general level of railroad wages since 1922 has apparently been very slight.

Changes in the average annual wages of 26 typical classes of employees over the 2 years 1924 to 1926 are shown in the table.

| Yearly Railroad Wage      | 1924    | 1926    |
|---------------------------|---------|---------|
| Clerks (class B)          | \$1,536 | \$1,536 |
| Freight handlers          | 1,230   | 1,230   |
| Freight truckers          | 1,101   | 1,101   |
| Section labor             | 870     | 870     |
| Car repairmen (freight)   | 1,008   | 1,008   |
| Electrical workers        | 1,002   | 1,002   |
| Machinists                | 1,002   | 1,002   |
| Helpers                   | 1,272   | 1,272   |
| Common shop labor         | 870     | 870     |
| Dispatchers               | 3,111   | 3,111   |
| Telegraphers & townsmen   | 1,732   | 1,732   |
| Station agt. telegraphers | 1,732   | 1,732   |
| Conductors, passenger     | 2,004   | 2,004   |
| Conductors, freight       | 2,312   | 2,312   |
| Engineers, passenger      | 2,312   | 2,312   |
| Engineers, freight        | 2,312   | 2,312   |
| Brakemen, passenger       | 1,008   | 1,008   |
| Brakemen, freight         | 2,004   | 2,004   |
| Firemen, passenger        | 2,004   | 2,004   |
| Firemen, freight          | 2,004   | 2,004   |

The large number of rail workers whose annual earnings fall below the lowest standard ever paid for the support of a family is an al, an outstanding feature of the summary. The report shows that 767 employees who averaged less than \$1,000 for a full year's work, or less than 80 percent of these low wage workers are employed by the railroads every right to be heads of families. There are \$34,004 railroad workers whose average annual pay falls below \$1,200. This group includes one-third of all wage earners employed by the carriers.

## Tories Aim Blow At British Labor

(Cont. from Page 1)

apply for an injunction to the application of trade union in contravention of the drastic provisions of the bill.

Labor members in parliament astonished at the bill, which was drastic than they expected. The labor party is preparing to attack the bill outside the commons, making a national issue. They assert that the government has no mandate from the country to make these sweeping changes in one of Great Britain's fundamental institutions. The labor party hopes to intimidate the cabinet by force a general election upon the issue—a challenge which they feel the government does not intend to accept.

Ramsay MacDonald described the bill as "one of the most drastic expressions of class war ever known." While the Labor members in parliament are fighting the bill inch by inch, the defense committee of the trade union congress has decided to organize a national campaign to oppose the measure. The wingers propose a one-day strike in protest. A great demonstration will be held on May 1, International Labor Day. Labor party members will make a great effort to force a general election over this confident that Socialism would sweep all England.

aroused and united against the gerosus super power trust. A is needed is a big circulation papers like the American Appeal spread the truth.

## NEW ALARMING FACTS ON WEALTH CONCENTRATION

Chamber of Commerce patriots declare that all talk about the concentration of wealth in the United States is "red propaganda." If that be the case, Andrew Mellon should be arrested and deported as a red propagandist, for reports from the United States Treasury show concentration of wealth proceeding at an astounding rate.

In 1924, 75 persons paid taxes on incomes of more than \$1,000,000 each. In 1925, 207 persons paid taxes on incomes of more than \$1,000,000 each.

This is an increase in million dollar incomes of almost 200 per cent in a single year—and it is NOT due to a similar increase in the general prosperity.

The total net income of the American people—still sticking to Treasury figures—was \$1,500,000,000 LESS in 1925 than it was in 1921. Yet in the face of this declining total, the number of million-dollar incomes is multiplied by three!

Other Treasury figures point in exactly the same direction.

The tax on incomes was lower in 1925 than in 1924. Yet Uncle Sam's collections on account of income taxes for 1925 were 6 per cent greater than for 1924!

Big incomes are getting bigger. Tax rate lowered, total income lowered, and yet returns to the government increased? It sounds impossible; but the explanation which the Treasury supplies is simple and clear.

THE BIG DECREASE IN INCOMES WAS IN THOSE OF \$5,000 PER YEAR OR LESS, and these incomes carry the most onerous tax. The big incomes, from which most of the tax is collected, increased more than enough to take up the slack, so far as Treasury returns are concerned.

Big incomes are getting bigger—and more numerous, and small incomes are getting smaller. Forty-eight and one-half per cent of the total income tax collections were paid by persons with incomes of more than \$100,000 per year, each.

10,000 PERSONS AT THE TOP OF THE LIST PAID AS MUCH TAXES AS THE 2,337,000 TAXPAYERS OF THE LOWER BRACKETS.

More than 95 per cent of the income tax collections are paid by 25-100—twenty-nine one hundredths—of one per cent of the country's population. IS THIS AS SAVING THAT 25 PERSONS OUT OF 10,000 PAY 95 PER CENT OF THE INCOME TAXES? Of course, they collect it back from the rest of the population. Eighty-two per cent of the people pay no income tax at all.

The concentration of wealth is going on faster than anyone has dared to estimate.

## Ontario State-Owned Power Smashes All Past Records

TORONTO, Canada.—Although the great publicly-owned power system covering the province of Ontario, Canada, sold electricity to the people AT THE LOWEST PRICE IN THE WORLD during the fiscal year just ended, it closed the year with a net surplus of \$565,413.34, after providing for all expenses and necessary fixed charges, says the annual report of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission, presented in the legislature last week.

The report also shows that the province and cooperating municipalities have an investment in power undertakings and hydro railways totaling \$203,442,569.99. There was an increase of 100,700 horsepower in the generating capacity of the commission's plants over 1925, which enabled the commission to provide for all power demands and to increase the efficiency of the service.

When the report was considered in the legislature J. R. Cooke, government member of the commission, announced an immediate rebate of 20 per cent to rural power users. Be-

tween 10,000 and 12,000 farmers will benefit by this action and the rebate will pay the charges for periods ranging from three to eighteen months. The three eastern systems will be amalgamated and deficits will be covered over the whole system. One of the interesting statements made during the debate was that rates were so low under government ownership that to make further reductions might encourage waste.

Hydro is the largest publicly-owned system of electrical generation and distribution in the world and has not cost the province of Ontario one cent, as power and domestic rates are sufficient to pay for operation and to provide interest and sinking fund.

What is more important, the electric power and light rates in Ontario are the lowest in the world.

In the tremendous and growing success of the government-owned hydro-electric system of Canada, is an arsenal of facts with which the people of the United States may be